

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1838.

Gamma Grass—While on a visit at Brookland Wood, a few days since, we were gratified to learn that a patch of this grass on that estate had yielded very handsomely the present season, having afforded three good cuttings, and we think we may fairly assert, that any grass which will, under the disadvantages of the drought of the last summer, bear three crops of grass, is a valuable acquisition to the farmer.

MULBERRY CULTURE.

A correspondent at Bel-Air, Md., asks us the following questions :

1. Which is the best time to take up and bury the *Morus Multicaulis* trees ?
2. Whether in our opinion now is the best time to lay the root and one stalk of these trees : whether it is not preferable to waiting till the spring : and whether they should not be covered from 5 to 6 inches ?

REPLY.

With respect to the first question, we reply, that the best time to take them up is when the frost causes the leaves to fall.

As regards the second question, our answer is, that the spring is the preferable time to layer the root and stalk, when the root should be covered about 3 inches and the stalk 2 inches.

Time and manner of layering—As soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the soil is warmed by the genial influence of the air of spring, cross plough your ground, (which should have been ploughed this fall) lay off your furrows 4 feet wide, and put in your trees two feet apart.

Mode of preserving—Select a dry piece of ground with a porous substratum, dig a trench about 4 feet wide, lay your trees in in layers, covering each layer of 50 trees with sand, and when the whole are in, put about 3 or 4 inches of sand over the upper layer, then top the whole with about 5 or 6 inches of earth, bringing the pile to a point on the top so as to carry off the

rain. Be careful to so arrange the ground around the pile of mulberries, as that no water will lodge, as it is important to keep them dry. Thus put away they will keep in perfect safety.

Prices of Mulberries in the Baltimore market.

Sales of *morus multicaulis* trees are now making in the Baltimore market at 10 cts. for the root with 1 bud, and 2½ cts. per bud for the main stem and lateral branches.

CAMPBELL CO. AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

We are happy to find by the last *Lynchburg Virginian*, that Campbell county Agricultural Society were to hold their Agricultural Fair this day. Such exhibitions, besides the good which flows from bringing together the intelligence of a county, serve in an eminent degree to stimulate enterprise, excite a spirit of generous rivalry by the medals and prizes distributed. It is not the mere nominal value of a medal or a premium which imparts appreciation to either, but the being considered among a host of competitors the most worthy. Who amongst the high-minded citizens of Campbell, who may bear off a cup, or an urn, will not feel that the trophy is of priceless value ? Which of them when he conveys this flattering testimony of his superior skill to the wife of his bosom and the children of his love, will not be received with feelings of well merited pleasure and pride ? Is there a matron, or a maid of our land, as she points to it on her sideboard, to her neighbor, but would do so in evidence of her husband or her father's merit ? May the farmers of our country one and all follow the noble example of those of Campbell, and institute a similar association !

We copy with pleasure the following notice of the first exhibition of the *Chester and Delaware Agricultural Society*, from the *West Chester Village Record*. We say it gives us pleasure, because we are sanguine enough to hope that the entire success of this infant institution will serve to arouse a proper feeling throughout the country, in every county where no similar institution exists, and that, by the force of its excellent example, a thousand societies may spring up, and thus be the means of advancing the interests of agriculture.

The exhibition of the stock, generally, appears to have been of an encouraging character ; but the sight of the four hogs, 14 months old, weighing 2,200 lbs. by Mr. Robb, must have been a truly gratifying sight ; and as we have a passion for animals of their ponderous magnitude, which comes to such early maturity, we should be pleased to learn something more of their peculiar breed and feeding habits ; and by the way, we should feel greatly indebted to the worthy editor of the Record, if he would ascertain whether Mr. Robb could furnish us with a pair of pigs of the same breed, and at what price.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The first exhibition of the Chester and Delaware Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday last, was every thing that had been expected by the society. From the very unusual drought of the past summer, the exhibition was held under great disadvantages ; but the experiment has established the practicability and utility of the society beyond a doubt. The collection of cattle, horses, oxen, bulls, cows, &c. was highly respectable, and remarkable for their size, form and keep : many of them were beautiful animals. The *Devonshire* bull of Mr. TRAVILLA, particularly, attracted great admiration ; and also the giant oxen of herculean strength, belonging to Mr. Woodward, as well as the handsome cow recently imported by Mr. MORRIS. Four hogs, 14 months old, weighing collectively 2200 pounds, attracted great attention as well for their size, as their excellent symmetry and proportions. They were owned by Mr. ROBB. The collection of sheep, was also worthy of, and received great attention. Several pens displayed the skill of our best feeders,—Green, Bradley, Cope, Hoopes and others, both in the size, quality and beauty of the animals. The exhibition was attended by some of the best horses in the country ; noted for their blood and performances. Besides the stock, we observed at the show a number of agricultural implements, ploughs, &c.

The exhibition drew together a great number of farmers from all parts of the counties of Chester and Delaware, who appeared to be universally pleased with the result of the day. They certainly feasted their eyes upon as fine a collection of cattle, sheep and swine as Chester and Delaware ever exhibited—and we hope they may long live to witness the future exhibitions of their most worthy society.

In this hasty notice we have not touched many objects deserving of honorable mention. We have just glanced at the exhibition, and shall await the official report of the proceedings, which will make their appearance in about three weeks ; when the premiums will also be announced.—*West Chester (Pa.) Village Record*.

LIME.

Beltsville, October 25, 1838.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

I am now burning a kiln of oyster shells.—Please inform me what disposition had better be made of the lime—whether apply it to grass, top dressing grain, or mix it with farm yard manure, and use it as a compost in the spring. I have a large yard to my barn that has been ploughed several times this year, to mix the earth with the manure, as I want to haul out the centre of the yard to give it proper shape to retain the liquid manure. I had some idea of spreading a portion of lime and mixing in with it. Any information you can give, will be acceptable to

Your ob't. serv't,

TRUEMAN BELT.

We cheerfully comply with the request contained in the above letter, and in answer thereto would remark:

1. That lime may be advantageously used as a top-dressing either to grass or grain; that the sooner it is applied this fall the better; that its benefits will be greatest where the soil itself contains the most undecomposed vegetable matter; and that if the grass land be *sour*, its effects will be most salutary, indeed, as by neutralizing the acid with which it may come in contact, it will improve the texture and quality of the hay.

2. Instead of mixing the lime with the farm-yard manure intended for next spring's use, we would preserve it separate and dry until spring; haul out the manure then, plough it in, and apply the lime on the surface, and harrow it in. The natural tendency of all mineral manures, is, from their specific gravity, to sink, and should, therefore, be kept as near the surface as possible. By so disposing of the lime, every rain which descends will carry down to the alimentary manure, covered up as recommended, a sufficiency of *condiment* to promote decomposition, and carry on a healthy growth of the plants.

3. The earth which our correspondent contemplates taking out of the centre of his barn-yard and hauling it out, may very advantageously be mixed with a portion of the lime, and will of itself form a most excellent top-dressing for either his grass or grain; or may with excellent effect be used on his corn-hills next spring, in the proportion of one shovel full to every four hills of corn. Barn-yard earth always being highly charged with the salts and resinous matter contained in the staling of cattle, is, of itself, a most appropriate and invigorating food of plants, generally, and of none more than those of corn; and wherever there is a fair proportion of vegetable matter in the soil, the addition of lime greatly adds to its value.

An excellent Cow.—The Northampton Courier

states that a cow belonging to Mr. Henry Kent of West Springfield, during sixty days, beginning in June last, has given 1336 quarts of milk! averaging 22½ per day! largest yield 11 quarts in the morning, in the evening 16 quarts! The details of this wonderful yield of milk were last week all laid before the Agricultural Society.

The damage to the crops, &c. on the Tar river, and its tributary streams in North Carolina by the storm of the 28th ultimo, has been estimated at three millions of dollars.

BRITISH CROPS AND MARKETS.

The following brief extracts from the latest European arrival on the above subject, will, doubtless, prove interesting to our agricultural readers.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—The weather had continued fine for harvesting, especially in the North of England and in Scotland. The Leeds Mercury says, "with very few exceptions every species of corn is fully ripe, and the farmers are busy getting it in. The crops of barley and oats are, we believe, rather over than under the average, and will be reaped in good condition, but the wheat, though in many places abundant, and in most, perhaps, uninjured, has suffered enough to reduce the crop below an average."

In North Lancashire the corn (wheat) was in most places fully ripe, and the farmers were getting it in with great expedition, but it was feared that there would not be more than half a crop, being much ravaged by the yellow grub. A considerable proportion of the grains, too, were hard and shrivelled, and others were soft and pulpy, and would not ripen. The oat and barley crops promised well.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—There are small arrivals of grain and flour coastwise and a good number of foreign ships with wheat. Very little English wheat was on sale to-day, and foreign remains firm at Monday's prices. Barley is very dull, and last day's rates are scarcely supported. Beans and peas are unvaried. Oats are the turn dealer, as the quantity on sale is short. In the flour trade there is no alteration.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 22.

The import of the week is 16,034 bags, namely, 13,807 from the United States, 2,085 from Brazil, and 142 from the West Indies. The sales of the week are 22,680 bags, of which there are taken on speculation 500 American, and for export 1400 American, 700 Surat, and 100 Madras. The market is without alteration in prices.

Sept. 26.—Cotton.—The sales on Thursday last were 3000 bags; Friday \$500; Saturday 2500; Monday 5008; Tuesday 2500; and to-day 3000. There has been a moderate demand since last week; in prices there is no variation, and the market continues steady, though dull, with the same material feature as last week. The week's import amount to 25,347 bags.

Sept. 27.—Cotton.—The sales since Friday amount to 15,000 bags, of which 2500 are sold to-day, prices being maintained at last week's cur-

rency. The arrivals are—7 vessels from the United States, 4 from Brazil, 1 from Egypt, 1 from Peru, and 3 from the West Indies.

THE ROHAN POTATO.

We find the following notice of this newly introduced variety, in one of Thorburn's advertisements. We have seen a small lot of these potatoes, and think highly of them, and have no doubt they will prove a valuable acquisition to our country.

This potato was introduced into this country from Switzerland, and surpasses all others in size and productiveness, and is for stock an unrivalled production; it is also said to be farinaceous and of excellent flavor. Three tubers chosen at random weighed 13 to 31 oz., 11 to 9 oz., and 9 to 13 oz., and a small tuber, having only four eyes, weighed, when planted, a few grains less than half an ounce, produced 48½ lbs.; the earth is dug 20 inches deep, and the sets containing two or three eyes, are dibbled in, four feet apart. This statement is from an Agricultural paper in Switzerland. "The Cultivator" for Nov. 1837, (page 142) remarks, "We obtained two tubers from France last fall, and the kindness of an esteemed friend near Catskill enabled us to increase our seed to twelve pounds. We divided the tubers into sets of two eyes each, and planted one set on a hill, four feet apart, in a piece of ground much shaded, and in rather low condition. We dug, measured and weighed the crop on the 28th September, it weighed 525 lbs., and measured 9 bushels; 35 of the largest tubers filling a bushel basket. We have hardly been able yet to decide upon the quality of this potato, having barely tasted of one; yet we deem it equal to the English white. Others, however, in whose opinion we place great confidence, do not hesitate to pronounce them superior for the table; they are undoubtedly the most productive variety of the potato we have met with."

Mr. Peck of Adams, Mass., from two of these potatoes planted the present season, had a yield of 75 lbs. 7 oz.; a bushel weighed 61 lbs., and 50 potatoes to a bushel, and this fine return in the present unfavorable season for potato crops.

From the Public Ledger.

AMERICAN SILK.

Messrs. Editors.—The philanthropists and patriots of our country must be highly gratified with the rapid development of our various resources for the promotion of wealth and the stimulants to industry. Among these, the growing of cotton has become of vast national importance, as also of individual wealth. It is but a few years since 50,000 bales of cotton was considered a great amount to be raised, nearly all of which was exported to Europe; but now, we consume in our own manufactories 300,000 bales annually, and export 1,000,000 bales more. Meanwhile, the price which at first was over 30 cents per lb., is now at 10 cents. Yet such are the improvements in its production, that it pays the grower larger profits at the present than at former prices.

The staple next in importance to cotton is just

now opening upon us, viz: the growing of silk—an article which our countrymen had nearly overlooked in their hurry and enterprise, and about which, without examination, they supposed there was some hidden mystery in the production of the material, from which fabrics so beautiful are made—that it never could be attained in a young country; but how different is the fact. A few enterprising individuals having turned their attention to the subject, it has been fully demonstrated that its production in our favored land is yet more simple than the raising of cotton—that, in fact, it does not require any more skill than the raising and shelling of corn—while the profits far outstrip every other agricultural production, not even excepting cotton. Who will not rejoice that a new source is thus opened for the profitable employment of every person, male and female, who chooses to turn their attention to the subject. It invites every class—every one can choose the amount they desire to embark—a hundred or a hundred thousand dollars can be advantageously employed in the growing of the trees and feeding the worms—and here, at our own doors, and in our own healthy climate, the introduction of this extraordinary mulberry tree, called *Multicaulis*, is calculated to produce a new era with our agriculturists. This tree is admirably calculated for producing food for the silk worm. The leaf is very tender and nutritious, and the silk of the worms which are fed upon it, has a beautiful gloss. This tree is easily raised and multiplied, and, south of New England, stands the climate as well as any other tree. The leaves are very large and easily gathered. It is said they can be raised for 14 cents each, some persons think for 12½ cents, and even as low as 10 cents, while they readily bring 40, 50, and 75 cents, according to their size. This is a most fortunate circumstance for the rapid introduction of silk raising in this country; because many persons who have not yet obtained knowledge of the great profit upon feeding the worms and raising the silk exclusively, are nevertheless alive to the great advantage of raising and selling trees, and this will enable the inhabitants of all the middle, Southern and Western States to obtain supplies much sooner than they otherwise could. Even now, I understand that there are large orders from the South which cannot be filled. This must stimulate our farmers to new exertions in raising them for next year.

Another singular advantage in this business arises from its entire freedom from any risk by those who grow the trees; for when, in the course of years, the country becomes supplied with trees, and sales slacken off, or entirely stop, each planter will then have a fine orchard, which he can immediately use for feeding the worms, and this will give him a nett profit of \$500 to \$1000 per acre per annum, as I will show in a subsequent article.

The enterprise of our countrymen is strikingly exhibited in another point. The tree was imported from France, and then, as now, the trees thus imported are little meagre plants, not to be compared with those which we raise. The plants a few years since were purchased in that country for 8 to 12½ cents—but such has been the demand, and the supply so short, that they are now

worth 18 to 30 cents each, and few to be had; this, however, is no loss, for it is seldom that of those imported and sold here, one half grow. Several lots have been lost entirely by having too long a passage, and in general they are wagoned a distance from the interior, and much injured before shipping. A person importing should calculate that only half will grow; it is highly probable, however, there will never be another tree imported. I know the fact, that several persons who have imported for two or three years, have quit it entirely, in consequence of the great risk and small profit with frequent loss.

If you permit, I will shortly again intrude upon you, and will then demonstrate that a person purchasing trees at 62½ cents each, can realize 19 per cent. for his money the first year, by raising silk and without selling a tree, and the second year he will quadruple it, and so on; and as for the matter of raising silk, any person in the least conversant with the consumption in this country and Europe, will see that we cannot raise enough with all our efforts in the next twenty years, to affect perceptibly the market value of the article.

AMERICANISM.

Silk Culture—The York, Pa. Republican of Wednesday gives an item which will be very encouraging to those who are now actively engaged in providing food for the silk worm: "In the spring of 1836, two persons in that borough purchased trees and cuttings of the *Morus Multicaulis*, to the amount of \$170. Within the last week, about two-thirds of the products of this purchase were sold at auction for \$2800, cash." It is added that "neither of these persons had any previous knowledge of the business, or the increase might have been much greater." As it was, however, the business seems to have afforded "a living profit."

Mulberries! Mulberries! !—Naught is heard on every hand but the magical sound—*Mulberries!* It employs the eloquence of every tongue, is the theme of every group, and occupies alike the attention of the farmer, the merchant, the professional man and the mechanic. The aged, middle aged, and young, are all engaged, in one way or another, in the mulberry traffick.—Thousands upon thousands of trees have changed hands within a month or two past, and thousands yet remain to be added to the account. The demand is increasing, and prices advancing, and where they will stop no one can tell. Many persons "in these parts" will pocket their thousands ere the fever abates. Sales have been effected at prices which are calculated to throw a smile of gladness over the countenances of the sellers, and eradicate every wrinkle from the brow of care.—Many will date the beginning of their prosperity from the present time, and sit down, by and by, in ease and competence, and bless their stars that they ever put their hands to the work.—*Centre-ville Sentinel.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS—SILK CULTURE.

The Richmond Enquirer has a long and valuable article on the subjects which head this article, containing numerous excerpts from different writers in relation to Mulberry trees, Cocoons, &c. The Enquirer says:—

"Virginia is not asleep in relation to this new branch of industry. We have heard of large profits being made in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Petersburg and of Norfolk; in Caroline county, Brunswick, &c. The profits made by Mr. Hicks of Brunswick, on an outlay of from \$2 to \$300 in the *Morus Multicaulis*, have been already noticed in this paper. It amounted, according to a letter of that gentleman to the Editor of the Farmer's Register, to \$7,500—besides retaining an ample stock for his future productions. We have heard of anecdotes of astonishing profits being made in several places. They are as ripe as they are amusing—of little squares in gardens, producing profit enough to amaze the owner—of small spots of ground, which had cost only 5 to 600, turning out in this new species of agriculture, 3 or 4000 dollars—of cute farmers in the North, looking ahead, coming to Virginia, selecting the best soils and situations, sending on their one or two eyed cuttings, and reaping this fall a harvest of several thousand dollars. The *Morus Multicaulis*, and the Silk worm, are now all the go. Forty dollars the thousand for cuttings are offered. Trees are bought at \$25 or more—and some gentlemen in our own City are talking of establishing cocooneries in our vicinity. The subject is certainly worthy of inquiry; and we hope our friend of the Register will go on, to collect information from all quarters, and give us in each No. of his valuable work some statistics upon the subject. Let us remember, that the growth of Cotton itself was at one time as much a novelty in the United States as Silk is at this moment. Both have had their birth and their cradle. Cotton has now obtained a gigantic degree of prosperity, which nothing can arrest. Why may it not be the case with Silk? Our own importations of Silk during 1837, were \$14,551,832. Why may we not only supersede the importation from the east and from Europe, but supply a large portion of the raw material to the rest of the world?"

SHADE TREES.

Be careful not to transplant before the leaves have fallen—as soon after as you please.

The trees should be taken from open ground. If taken from the dense forest, they will not bear the exposure.

Select trees of sound growth, they have better tops and better roots than the first.

Transplant the tree entire. The leaves are the lungs of the tree, and affect its growth as much as the roots. The frequent practice of lopping off the top is very bad.

Be sure and get all the roots. Remember the small fibres are what absorb nourishment for the tree. Strip off these, and the main body of the root becomes only a contrivance to hold the tree up. Do not expose the roots to sun and air longer than absolutely necessary. Let them carry with them as much as they can hold on to.

In setting out the trees be careful to make the hole so large that the roots shall not be coiled; neither let them be crowded together, for then they will decay.

Throw upon the roots first fine strong mould, never any manure, then throw on water, and shake the tree till the mud has filled up all the interstices between the roots. After the ground is

somewhat dry fill up the hole and tread down the earth. Never leave a tree so that water can stand over its roots.—*Bath. Const.*

For the Farmer and Gardener.

NORTON'S SEEDLING GRAPE.

Several years ago, when Editor of the American Farmer, I received a large number of specimens of grapes from a gentleman in Pennsylvania for inspection; among them was one marked "Norton's Seedling." My correspondent alluded to that specimen particularly, and requested my opinion of its qualities. I gave my opinion freely, pronouncing the specimen a very inferior grape. My opinion has remained unchanged until a few days since, when Dr. Norton called and presented me a sample of his seedling. This is a very different grape from the one sent me from Pennsylvania, and proves conclusively that my former correspondent had been deceived. The true Norton Seedling, as presented by Dr. Norton, is a remarkably *sugary* grape, of medium sized berry, compact moderate sized bunch; the fruit without pulp, very juicy, thin skin and rich. It is a black grape, covered with bloom. The Doctor states that the vine is a great and never failing bearer; the fruit not subject to rot, and all on the bunch ripening at the same time. It is ripe about the 15th of September, and has kept well till near the 25th October.

I feel it incumbent on me to make this statement, though at this late day, (and should have been equally ready to do so before, had a sample been furnished,) in justice to Dr. Norton, and also with a view of making the grape better known.

The Doctor also presented me samples of the Cunningham Prince Edward, and the Woodson grapes, both excellent fruits; the former a black grape, found wild in Prince Edward County, Va.; the latter reddish purple, and also found wild in Virginia.

[Mr. Smith presented us a bunch of the above Norton's Seedling Grape, which we find answers the above description.—*Editor Farmer and Gardener.*]

To the Editor of the Ohio Farmer—

Sir:—In a late number of your paper, extracted from the Cultivator, I am made to say, "that the male and female blossoms grow on different plants in all other kinds of strawberries except the hautboy." I do not except the hautboy. All the varieties of the hautboy I have seen, have the male organs defective in one set of plants, and the female in the other. Of the hautboy there are numberless varieties, and there may be some kinds that have the male and female organs perfect in the same plant, but I have never seen one. The only kinds in which I have seen them perfect is the white strawberry and alpine monthly. In other kinds I have always found two complete set of plants; the one with the male, and the other with the female organs more defective, and these plants never change their character by running. Both kinds are produced by seed. From the publications of Mr. Keen of England, I should infer, he does not understand the character of his own fine seedling. In his seedling the male organs are so defective, that an acre of plants, separated from

the males of other varieties, would not produce one perfect fruit. This is also true of the Hudson. They are our two largest and finest varieties. Wilmot's superb is a very large strawberry, but is so defective in the female organs that not one blossom in twenty will produce a perfect fruit. I have noticed the wild strawberry in many of the States, and I have never met with any, (the white excepted,) that had the male and female organs perfect in the same blossom. In most, if not all, it amounted to a complete separation of the sexes. No variety of strawberry can be named that produces large fruit, that has the male and female organs perfect in all the blossoms. It is a matter yet unsettled whether all strawberries are of the same species. This I know by experience, there are female strawberry plants that cannot be impregnated by those of the same kind; where they are mere varieties the male of the one will impregnate with the female of the other. I have frequently imported the true large Chili strawberry, but have invariably got plants so defective in the female organs, that not one blossom in fifty produced a perfect fruit. I have in raising seedling strawberries once, and once only, seen a plant that had two sets of blossoms on the same plant. The one blossom entirely defective in the male organ and the other in the female.

Our native grapes are now ripening, and it is desirable that every friend of his country should examine the varieties growing in his vicinity. If this were done we should soon cease to regret the want of success in cultivating the foreign grape in the United States. I have two varieties of the native grape entirely free from the hard pulp common to most native grapes. As a table grape they are equal to the Burgundy, and the branches three times the size. For one of them I am indebted to an unknown hand; the vine is of vigorous growth, entirely hardy, and the branches are from 8 to 12 inches in length. I shall be pleased to receive a communication through the post office from any part of the United States from any gentleman finding a superior native grape in his vicinity.

Twenty-five years since in the neighborhood of the present site of Columbus I saw a haw, equal in size to the crab alley, of the same shape, of a beautiful crimson color, and of so fine a flavour that I supposed it an apple. I should be pleased to hear from any person knowing where the same kind is now to be found. On examining the tree I found it the genuine haw, but the leaves were double the size of the haw common through the State.

N. LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16, 1838.

We request the attention of our horticultural friends to the above communication of our esteemed correspondent. Mr. Longworth, by his persevering patience and his scientific arrangement, has done more perhaps than any other individual in this country to make us acquainted with the physiology of the strawberry, its habits, and its value as a garden fruit. By a proper attention to the rules heretofore laid down by him in the propagation of this fruit, so grateful to our palates, no one can fail to have an abundance of fruit, while to neglect them will ensure ultimately want of success. The former communications of Mr. Longworth on this interesting subject have either appeared originally in this paper, or have been copied into it,

and may be found by reference to our past pages.

We hope that all persons possessing useful information on the subject of the native grapes of this country, or any of our neighbors familiar with the variety of haw described by Mr. Longworth, will communicate with him relative to them with little delay. Mr. L. has, we suppose, done as much, and perhaps more, to introduce the grape culture and the manufacture of wine into the United States than any other individual in our country. His exertions after many years of persevering experiments, have been crowned with the most signal success. The wines produced by him from the grapes of this country have been pronounced by good judges equal to the best qualities of the Madeira vintage, or of the famed wines of Burgundy. Mr. L., we are assured, has tried every variety of foreign grapes to test their adaptability to our climate, but is satisfied that however desirable it might be for us to acclimate many of these varieties, we already possess many kinds fully equal to those of Europe, and that with due care and attention in improving those varieties, we may soon become a wine producing people. For ourselves we should be well pleased to see this time arrive. We should look upon it as an era in the history of our nation, of which every patriot might well be proud. Cannot some plan be adopted by which this event may be accelerated? Would not the establishment of a State Agricultural Society, having general objects in view, and paying special attention to every branch of rural industry, affect this object? For ourselves, much as we admire to see the improvement of any one branch of agriculture, we do not like to see others neglected or overlooked. Cattle husbandry, we admit, is of the highest importance to a large portion of our farmers; we are therefore glad to see it encouraged by liberal premiums; but as we consider horticulture of like importance, we equally regret to see it passed by without a passing notice by the members of a society who profess to represent the interests of a whole State. The same remarks are applicable to the dairy and the whole range of rural industry. Can it be that the Ohio State Agricultural Society is local in its character, and special in its objects, or does it in fact represent the general interests of our people? We hope for a reply.—*Editor Ohio Farmer.*

From the Horticultural Register.

ON THE USE OF CAMPHOR IN HORTICULTURE.

Camphor is dissolved in alcohol until the latter is saturated; the alcohol is then put into soft water, in the proportion of two drops to half an ounce. Withered, or apparently dead plants, put into this liquid, and allowed to remain there from two to four hours, will revive, if they have not been completely dead before being put in.

On the propagation of vines.

Cuttings are made from one and a half feet to two feet in length, and all the buds removed from them except one at the upper extremity. The shoot is then laid in the soil, to the depth of six inches, the end having the bud being brought up to the surface. A vigorous shoot is made in the first year; and in the second year the plant, if not removed, will bear fruit.

On the preservation of Grapes and Plants. At Berlin, grapes are preserved by cutting the

bunch when ripe, with about one foot of the wood, above and below the footstalk. The ends of the wood are dipped in hot pitch, to keep in the moisture, and the bunch is then hung up in a dry place. The Quetch plum is preserved till March by the following method:—"Gather them when perfectly ripe and dry; put them in a glass jar or bottle, closely tied up, and pitched so as to exclude the air, and then bury them in dry soil seven or eight feet deep, so as to be out of the reach of any change in temperature or moisture. When taken out they must be used immediately.

On Shortening the Tap Roots of Trees.

The following principles are laid down:

1. An injury to any one part of a plant occasions a change in the natural development of the other parts.

2. Roots and stems are always in a certain degree reciprocally proportionate to each other.

3. The tap root does not form a part of every plant; but, where it does so, it is an essential part of that plant.

4. By shortening the tap root, one or other of the following consequences will result: "Tender plants will be more easily destroyed by severe weather; all sorts of plants by dry weather, from their roots not being so deep in the soil: the wood of the timber trees will be less durable, their trunks shorter, and their heads broader and less high; and fruit trees will blossom earlier and more abundantly, and their fruit will be larger and better flavoured.

5. To transplant trees without injuring their roots, is difficult in proportion to the age of the tree, and the extent of the roots.

6. All transplanting ought to be done when the trees are young, and then only can the roots be cut without injury.

7. When the tap root descends into a bad sub-soil, it brings on diseases in the tree.

The general conclusion which the writer draws, is, that where the largest and best timber trees are an object, the seeds should be sown where the plants are to remain, and, consequently, the tap root never injured; but that, in fruit trees, it should always be shortened, to cause them to spread out horizontal roots near the surface, among the nutritive soil.—*Transactions of the Prussian Gardening Society.*

SUGAR BEET AND MULBERRY CULTURE.

In order to gratify the many inquiries which have been made of us, we subjoin a copy of a letter which we addressed on the 26th of March last to the Committee on Agriculture of the U. S. House of Representatives, in answer to certain queries propounded to us by that body. As subsequent experience has convinced us of the propriety of the views therein taken, we give it with renewed confidence.

MULBERRY GROVE,

Baltimore County, Md., March 26th, 1838.

SIR: Your favor of the 24th instant, through Mr. Yorke, enclosing a circular containing certain inquiries relative to "the culture of the mulberry and sugar-beet, or either of them," reached me this morning; and as the committee, of which you

are a member, require a prompt answer, I lose no time in replying to your several inquiries, and for perspicuity's sake shall do so in the order in which they are put.

"1. Are you acquainted with the culture of the mulberry and the sugar-beet, or either of them?"

I am acquainted with the culture of both. I am extensively engaged in the culture of the mulberry, the *Morus multicaulis*, and have given several years' close attention to the silk culture generally, having been early convinced that, of every branch of human industry, it is, perhaps, the best calculated to promote the happiness, increase the comfort of, and render our people prosperous; that, of all others, it is best suited to the peculiar condition of larger portions of the soil of the old States, and to impart appreciation to those countless fields which by improvident tillage have been rendered comparatively valueless.

The sugar-beet I have successfully cultivated, not with the view of sugar-making, but as a vegetable for my table and as food for my cattle; and I feel justified from my experience in saying, that of all the varieties of the beet family, it is the best for the first purpose, being, from the great quantity of saccharine matter it contains, and the total absence of that earthy flavor peculiar to most beets, infinitely more acceptable to the generality of palates than any other. Indeed, as a table-beet, so superior is it to all others, that I should never think of growing any others. As food for cattle and hogs, when the acreable product of nutritive matter is taken into the account, I believe it will be found to afford as much, if not more, substantial food than any other of the root family, and I am very certain that there is no other kind that such animals eat with more avidity, or on which they thrive better. For milch cows, when fed through the winter, in the proportion of from half a bushel to a bushel a day, in addition to their usual allowance of fodder or hay, I know of no food that I think equal to them. From their succulence, and the great quantity of saccharine matter they contain, they not only tend to increase the secretion of milk, but add immensely to its richness, and consequently to the quantity and quality of the cream. Cows thus treated will not only be found to be kept in good condition, but to generously contribute towards the emolments of the dairy. Horses, too, with the addition of a small portion of meal of any kind, or some one of the mill-stuffs, may be kept well through the winter to their work on three pecks a day. To render them acceptable to these latter animals, at first salt should be freely sprinkled over them; by pursuing this course for a short time, they will become fond of their flavor and will eat them with readiness.

Product. The beet, like the other roots, feed deeply, and require plenty of manure—say 20 double cart-loads of barn-yard or stable manure to the acre. But then they liberally reward the husbandman for his expense and labor, for in a suitable soil and good culture, an acre may reasonably be calculated to yield 1,000 bushels. This I should think a moderate product, as beets averaging three pounds, standing one foot apart, and two feet in the rows, would give an acreable product of 1,089 bushels. I say this would be a moderate product, because I have seen beets, of the sugar-beet variety, weighing 18 pounds, and have

seen it well attested that those of 22 pounds weight have been grown. On good land, under a system of generous manuring and cleanly culture, I maintain that the average of a crop may be made to reach 6 pounds per root, and this would give us the average acreable product of 2,178 bushels. It may not be amiss to state here, that the sugar-beet, like the mangel wurtzel, may, without materially affecting the growth of the root, be stripped of its leaves from July till time for harvesting it; by which a very large quantity of highly nutritious provender may be obtained at that season of the year when, from the influence of the summer's sun, our pastures afford but a scanty supply.

"2. What kind of soil, and what situation and exposure, are the best for the production?"

For the mulberry, a sandy, sandy loam, or gravelly loam, are the soils best adapted to its production; and it will be still better if the sub-soil be of the same description, so as to afford facility for the penetration and consequent vigorous growth of the roots. A high situation should always be selected, and particularly for that variety of the mulberry known as the Chinese or *Morus multicaulis*. On such situations the wood ripens better, and, as is known, the frosts do not there affect them so much as in low situations: first, because there is a difference of at least 14 degrees in favor of the former in winter over the latter, and secondly, because there is less moisture on elevated grounds than in intervals.

I prefer a southern exposure for the mulberry, and it would be better if that could be protected from the northwest; but the mulberry will thrive in any exposure, provided it be sufficiently high and dry, with suitable soil.

For the beet, as for all other roots, a deep, loamy, generous soil is best. Bottom-lands of virgin richness, or such as have not been exhausted by bad culture, are the best suited to their growth.

"3. What species of mulberry is the most valuable, taking into consideration the capability of enduring cold and frost, the quantity and quality of the foliage, and the labor of culture and stripping?"

I consider the *Morus multicaulis*, beyond all comparison, the "most valuable" species of mulberry known, "taking into consideration the capability of enduring cold and frost;" for I hold it, that wherever it can be planted where the season is sufficiently long to ripen its wood, there is no danger either from cold or frost. Like all other shrubs or trees, all the wood it may make that is not ripened will be frosted off, whether the winter be mild or severe. But if the wood have sufficient time to harden before the frost sets in, there is no possible danger of injury. Five months' growth of the wood, unvisited by frost, will, I believe, place it out of harm's way. In the winter of 1836, I had a number of trees which had been planted from cuttings on the 15th of April, that remained out all that winter, (and it was one peculiarly trying to young trees, being distinguished for its alternations of heat and cold, of freezings and thawings;) these passed through the winter unscathed, through I lost at least 70,000 one-year-old plants of the *Morus alba*. It may be proper here to remark, that I purposely planted the *Morus multicaulis* on the declension of a hill facing the north, exposed alike to the east and west, with a

view of testing their ability, under severe exposure, to resist cold and frost. I was led to the adoption of this experiment with a view of satisfying myself of their adaptation to the varied vicissitudes of our climate, having made up my mind that if they would not withstand the rigors of our winters, however valuable their foliage might be, they would be unsuited to the wants of the culturists of our country. I have trees standing on an elevated position, exposed to the north and west, which have remained out all the winter, whose wood is now as sound as it was last autumn. These trees are the product of roots now two years old, the wood all of last season's growth.

In going through a patch of two acres a few days since, whereon I grew mulberries last season, I discovered a number of small trees, which, after having been taken up by my hands, were left on the ground, where they remained exposed all the winter, without the least covering. These trees, wood and roots, were, to my surprise, uninjured by the cold and frost; thus showing that where the wood is ripened, they are in their nature indestructible. I mention these facts, because they appear to me to be of a character calculated to throw important light upon the subject.

The "quantity and quality of the foliage" come next in the order of your inquiries, and involve questions of deep moment, as affecting, first, the profit of the culture; and, secondly, the quality of the silk. A full grown white mulberry, say of twenty years of age, will afford foliage for five thousand worms; and, as one hundred and eight such trees will stand on an acre, the acre will produce foliage enough for five hundred and forty thousand worms. If, however, the acre be planted in the *Morus multicaulis*, in the hedge form—say, the rows six feet apart, the plants two feet asunder in the rows—it will give us three thousand six hundred and thirty trees on an acre. Each of these trees, if not robbed of their limbs, and properly cultivated, at the expiration of three years, would yield, during the feeding season, fifteen pounds of foliage; making an aggregate of forty-four thousand four hundred and fifty pounds to the acre; and I think it fair to infer that, at the age of four years, the average per tree would be, during the same time, sixteen pounds. Taking these data as correct, the acre would produce an aggregate of foliage of fifty-eight thousand and eighty pounds. Now, then, as fifty pounds of leaves will feed one thousand worms during the entire feeding season, so will the acreable product feed one million one hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred worms. But if we assume one million worms as the number that an acre is competent to sustain, (which I think within the range of moderation,) we shall be able, in the proper place, to arrive at the profit, which seems to be desired by the terminating clause of the question. Before I proceed farther, it may be proper to dismiss the inquiry with respect to the "quality" of the *Morus multicaulis*; and I will do it in brief phrase. I consider its foliage equal to that of the very best white Italian mulberry. Many persons consider it superior, but, so far as mere quality is concerned, I do not; for I hold it, that the leaves of the white Italian mulberry will make as good silk as it, and better than any other variety. The *Morus multicaulis* leaves, however, possess advantages over it, being nine or ten times larger, and, con-

sequently, lessening the expense of gathering and feeding in that ratio, which fact alone should preponderate over every other consideration.

To return to the "quantity," and the "labor of culture and stripping." The labor of culture is not greater than that of a crop of corn, or of that of roots of any kind. This brings me to the consideration of the fourth question, which is:

"4th. What is the best mode of cultivating the mulberry; at what age may it be stripped; and what is its value, expense, and profit per acre?"

The ground destined for the culture of the mulberry should be thoroughly and deeply ploughed and pulverized. These things are necessary, be the species or variety of the mulberry whatsoever it may. If it be proposed to sow the white Italian mulberry, the seed-bed should be well manured with barn-yard or stable manure and ashes, well raked, so as to make it fine; then the seed should be sown as thinly as possible, in drills, two feet apart. The mystery of the after-culture consists in keeping the bed clean of weeds, and the earth well stirred, from the time of planting until August. Should long-continued droughts occur, the young plants should be watered of an evening—say twice a week.

The culture of the *Morus multicaulis*. This species of the mulberry should only be cultivated from the tree, and the cuttings. Though a distinct species, and competent to perpetuate itself by its seed, in consequence of the fewness of the seed it yields, and the slowness of the growth of the plant from the seed, it would be an act of folly to attempt its propagation by such means. Indeed, if the seed were ever so plenty, the last objection to their propagation from them should prevail; as it has been conclusively demonstrated that, while it would take five or six years to obtain a tree from the seed of tolerable size, one from the cuttings may be obtained the first year from five to six feet high.

The method of propagating from the cuttings is simple. Each bud on wood of one year's growth will produce a tree. Let a cut be made obliquely on the slip, about the fourth of an inch below the bud; then take off a similar slice on the corresponding side of the cutting; then insert the cutting so as to just leave the tip-end* of the bud out of the ground. If planted in the open field, and dry weather should intervene, the cuttings should be watered until they strike, and even after that, until rain occurs. In inserting the cutting, the planter should have a stick or trowel, with which he should make the hole; then placing the cutting in, with an inclination of 45° to the north, the bud facing the south, he should draw the earth around the cutting, gently pressing it with the fingers of one hand, while he holds it in its angular position with the other. It would be better, if in open culture, that straw or leaves be placed along the rows, confined by brushwood or billets, to maintain moisture until the slips strike. Prior to planting, the ground should be well manured, in order that the plants may get an early start and vigorous growth.

The object of giving the cutting an angular position is to enable the bud to send out a straight limb, as that limb forms the body of the tree.

*Subsequent experience convince me, that it is best to cover the bud about the fourth of an inch.

The safest way of propagating from cutting is to set them in a hot-bed, which is easily made.

The *Morus alba*, or white Italian mulberry, may be stripped at from 4 to 6 years old. The *Morus multicaulis* may, to a limited extent, be stripped the first year after planting; and without restraint the second year, except so far as to preserve the leaves on the topmost points of the limbs.

The next question involved by the culture is the subsequent management of the trees. Once planted, nothing remains but to keep the ground well stirred, and clean of weeds, from early spring until the first of August, when all working should cease, so as to give the wood, then formed, time to ripen. The same workings which a thrifty planter would give to his corn-field, or patch of potatoes, will answer for mulberries.

In order, then, to show, agreeably to the last clause of your fourth query,—viz: "What is the value, expense, and profit per acre?"—I will make a calculation, based on the experience of Europe as well as of this country; and, as the items named in the statement may not be understood, I will precede it by a few explanatory observations:

From minute observation, it has been ascertained that one thousand silk-worms consume, during the entire feeding season, fifty pounds of leaves; experience has proved that three thousand cocoons will make one pound of silk; and I have assumed as a fact that an acre of *Morus multicaulis* will supply one million of worms with foliage; then, as three thousand worms will make one pound of silk, so will one million make three hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds. As the great size of the *Morus multicaulis* leaf (being from nine to twelve inches either way) has reduced the quantity of labor in the proportion of eighty or ninety per cent. for gatherers and feeders, much fewer hands are now required than when fed from the white mulberry, the leaves of which are not more than ten per cent. of the size of the *Morus multicaulis*.

The following is a calculation of the profits of one acre in the silk culture—the cocoons made into raw silk.

(To be Continued.)

Jersey Products—The Mount Holly, N.J. Herald, says: "Mr. Joseph White, of this town, from one vine, raised twelve of the large species of pumpkins, the weight of which amounts to 782 pounds. The largest weighs 148, and the next 130. The seed was planted in a garden without the hill being manured. In the same garden Mr. W. has a *Morus multicaulis* tree, of this year's growth, that measures 4 3-4 inches in circumference, is 9 feet 1 inch high, and with side wood measures 67 feet. Who can beat this? George Haywood, Esq. has also raised from one seed upwards of 400 lbs. of pumpkins."

Sheep Worm—There is a fly that deposits its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, usually in August and September, where it hatches, and then makes its way up into the head and often causes death. The frequent application of tar to the nose of sheep, is considered the best preventive. Put tar on boards and strew on salt, and the sheep will smear their noses with tar in eating the salt. The following method is recommended by some sheep

master: Take a small log, dress it a little upon the upper side, bore holes into it with a large auger at short intervals, about two or three inches deep, fill those holes with salt, and with a brush apply tar as often as once a week around the holes and give the sheep; it is considered conducive to their health. Alexander Reed, esq. of Washington co. Pa. observes: "we have long been satisfied that the use of tar as a medicine or condiment for sheep has not been duly appreciated.—The cough and foul nose, I am disposed to think, are both produced from the same disease. When we notice them we lose no time in removing them from the flock, and make free use of tar. It rarely fails to effect a cure in a few days, unless the animal is old or unsound."—*Yankee Farmer.*

Rohan Potatoes—One of the most interesting things at the cattle show last week, was the mighty products from a few Rohan Potatoes. It is a new species, very large, excellent in quality, and productive beyond all other potatoes. One potato presented by Mr. Colman last year to Mr. W. Clark, jr. of this town, was planted by him, and the product this fall is *two and a quarter bushels*! Mr. Charles Nichols, from one peck of the same kind, has raised this year *sixteen and a half bushels*! Mr. Roswell Hubbard also raised from four pounds of the Rohannas 18 bushels, which weighed 1173 pounds! Such productions exceed any thing of the kind ever before known in these parts." We are glad to notice that a large quantity of the potatoes for seed were distributed gratuitously among the farmers of the county.—*Northampton Cour.*

Spinning Flax by machinery—A gentleman in New Jersey thinks he has accomplished the end so long and so laboriously sought for, of bringing flax into a condition to be spun like cotton. We have seen samples of the flax in its nine or ten different stages, until it is reduced to a short staple material very much resembling cotton. We have also seen thread, spun from flax so prepared on common cotton machinery, and it appeared well. The inventor thinks he can produce linens as cheap as cottons. The whole process, beginning with the flax in stalk, is performed without water-rotting, and occupies but a day or two. If there is no mistake about the matter, and we do not perceive any, the invention approximates towards Whitney's cotton-gin in importance.

MULBERRY TREES.

THE subscriber has several thousand prime MULBERRY TREES, for sale; warranted genuine, and of good growth, will be sold by the foot or single tree, to be delivered this fall.

Letters, POST PAID, enquiring price, &c. will be addressed to the subscriber at Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, Md.

J. B. SPENCER.

Sept. 22.

SPRING CLOVER SEED,

Just received and for sale, by

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

oct. 16

A BOAR AND SOW FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised to sell a boar and sow, half Berkshire; the boar is large of his age, being 18 months old, the sow 12 months old, and in pig by the boar; they are both fine animals, and will be sold for \$25. Apply to

ED. P. ROBERTS.

GENUINE BARNITZ PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale the following pigs, which are warranted genuine:

- 2 pair 4 months old, and
- 1 pair 10 weeks old.

The Barnitz hogs are distinguished for their early maturity and size, attaining upon clover pasture from 250 to 300 lbs. when 12 and 15 months old. The price of the largest size is \$15 a pair; that of the smallest \$10 a pair.

Applications by letter to be POST PAID.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

oc 30

Baltimore, Md.

FOUR DEVON BULLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale 4 North Devon Bulls, of the purest blood in this country or Europe, having proceeded from the stock of the *Earl of Leicester*, a gentleman better and more advantageously known as Mr. Coke of Holkam, who before endowed with title by the present Queen of England, was by universal acclamation designated as the *Great Commoner of England*—and it has been universally conceded that one so illustrious by his acts could not be ennobled by the addition of a title.

The subscriber, without indulging in exaggerated praise, can conscientiously say, that he never beheld four more beautiful animals, and he, therefore, takes peculiar pleasure in recommending them to such gentlemen as may wish to improve their stock by a cross with this time honored race of British Cattle.

The North Devons are no less remarkable for their docility of disposition, than they are for their propensity to take on fat, and the richness of their milk. The Devon ox, as all know, are distinguished for the rapidity and elasticity of their step, as well as for their capacity to endure fatigue. As oxen, therefore, there is no other race that can compare with them.

The above bulls will be sold for 80 and \$100 each—they are 3 and 4 years old. Terms cash on delivery in Baltimore.

Applications by letter to be post paid.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

Editor Farmer Gardener,

Baltimore, Md.

o 30

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 5, Bank street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: *Morus Multicaulis Alpinae*, *Bruca Multicaulis Seedlings*, *Morus Expansa*, *Multicaulis Cuttings*, *Improved Italian Trees*, &c. Also, *Cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedlings*, and *Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPE VINES*. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

Those who may wish to enter into this profitable branch of national industry, will do well to call at the Agency, and see that they are well instructed in the value of the trees they purchase.

N. B. The particular attention of those engaged in the culture and manufacture of American Silk, whether of trees, Eggs, Cocoons, reeled or manufactured, is called to this agency. The Agent will give every attention to Sales, and prompt remittance of proceeds of any article sent to him. Those who may wish to purchase and enter in this valuable branch of home industry, can obtain from the agent every information, and also such articles as they may want without fear of deception.

oc 9

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS,

Of superior quality, in bbls. on hand and for sale by

ONA. ELLICOTT & SONS,

may 8 3t

south end of Patterson st.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis", "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denby—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEED SEORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his old establishment in Pratt-street, near Hanover, a large assortment of PLOUGHS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally, which are too numerous to name in an advertisement, but invites such of the public who are in want of any articles in his line to call, assuring them that his work shall be as well made, of as good materials, and on as reasonable terms as any in the State. His patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters made on his late improved plan are kept at all times on hand, of various sizes and prices, with wood and iron frames—and he challenges its equal in any part of the world. Having an iron foundry attached to my establishment, all orders for Ploughs and Machine castings can be furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms.

In store—Herds and Orchard GRASS SEEDS, of prime quality; also, Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS. He is also agent for Mr. Samuel Reeves' Nursery, near Salem, New Jersey, whose fruit trees he can recommend to the public with confidence. Those wishing Trees from that Nursery this fall should hand in their orders immediately.

J. S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, two Threshing Machines, with portable horse powers, that can be highly recommended and warranted equal to any in use.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Gama grass—remarks on the mulberry culture—prices of mulberries—Campbell Co. Agricultural Fair—Chester and Delaware Agricultural Society—use of lime—an excellent Cow—damage to the crops in N. Carolina—British crops and markets—Rohan potato—American silk culture—mulberry rice—*Morus multicaulis* and the silk culture in Virginia—tramping shag's trees—Norton's seedling grape—the Strawberry culture—horticultural hints—Letter from the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener to the Committee on Agriculture in the house of representatives of the U.S.—Jersey products—sheep worm—Rohan potatoes—spinning flax by machinery—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 25	8 90
CORN, yellow	bushel	90	—
White,	"	85	—
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	9 1/2	11
Upland,	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana — Alabama	"	11 1/2	13
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 12	—
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's,	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	7 75	7 87
" wagon price,	"	7 62	7 75
City Mills, super,	"	—	—
" extra,	"	—	—
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	5 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	—	—
Kentucky blue	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	—	—
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Out,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 00	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HORS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	40	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	4 00	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	95
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	6 00	—
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best	"	1 70	1 73
Maryland	"	1 70	1 72
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	45	45 1/2
" in hhd.	"	43 1/2	—
" wagon price,	"	43 1/2	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs	2 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 50	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino,	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	—
One half do.	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	—
Pulled,	"	30 33	—
POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.	"	—	—

A HALF DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a beautiful fashionable roan half Durham Cow. She is fresh in milk and only 4 years old. Her price is \$75. Applications, post-paid, to be made to

ED. F. ROBERTS.

Who has also for sale several full bred Devons, males and females.

oc 2 4t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured,	pound.	16	17
Shoulders,	"	14	15
Middlings,	"	14	15
Assorted, country,	"	14	15
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	37 1/2
Roll,	"	—	31 1/2
CIDER,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 75	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 60
EGGS,	dozen.	12 1/2	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	5 75	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ———— No. 2	"	12 50	—
No. 3,	"	—	7 25
Cod, salted,	cwt.	5 25	3 37
LARD,	pound.	14	15

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	Farmers Bank of Virgi. par
Other Branches,	Bank of Virginia,
MARYLAND.	Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,	Petersburg,
Hagerstown,	Norfolk,
Frederick,	Winchester,
Westminster,	Lynchburg,
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Danville,
Do. payable at Easton,	Bank of Valley, Winch. par
Salisbury,	Branch at Romney,
Cumberland,	Do. Charlestown, par
Millington,	Do. Leesburg,
DISTRICT.	Wheeling Banks,
Washington,	Ohio Banks, generally 3
Georgetown,	New Jersey Banks gen. 3
Alexandria,	New York City,
PENNSYLVANIA.	New York State,
Philadelphia,	Massachusetts,
Chambersburg,	Connecticut,
Gettysburg,	New Hampshire,
Pittsburg,	Maine,
York,	Rhode Island,
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2	North Carolina,
Delaware (under \$5)	South Carolina,
Do. (over \$5)	Georgia,
Michigan Banks,	New Orleans,
Canadian do.	

COMPETITION.



Much has been said lately about the superior growth of the Morus Multicaulis in Virginia, and the greater maturity of the wood for cuttings, &c. We now offer to exhibit one, two, three or more thousands of our trees with any plantation of one year's growth of the same kind existing in Maryland or Virginia, and if ours are not superior in the growth of the wood to any other parcel of similar extent, we will pay to the owner of the other parcel 1000 dollars, or one thousand of the trees, he agreeing to a similar forfeit if the reverse is the case. The truth is, their growth is as great in Connecticut and Rhode Island as in Virginia, and trees of 2 and 3 years old are here found to be as hardy as an apple tree.

WM PRINCE & SONS,

Flushing, New-York.

oc 23

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IMPORTED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.

The subscriber respectfully gives notice, that Mr. Whitaker's improved Durham Cattle have arrived per the ship Octozara, and that the public sale of it is fine stock will positively be held on Monday, the 5th of November next, at 11 o'clock precisely, at Powell's, near Philadelphia.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auct.

oc 23

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FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer born, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,

on the premises, or to

WILLIAM J. WARD,

oc 23

Fayette, near Calvert st. Baltimore.

SEED WHEAT & RYE.

275 bushels white chaff bearded wheat
200 do red do do
250 do Italian and Tuscany spring do

All the above of superior quality, and selected particularly for seed. R SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, viz.

One bull two and a half years old.
One do. six months old.

of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.
Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersburg, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

oc 11

FREDERICK EBERT, Manager.

PIGS, &c.—IMPROVED BREEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Light-street, near Pratt-street Wharf,

Offers for Sale

One pair full blooded BERKSHIRE pigs.
Three do do HANITZ do
One do HALLAM and BERKSHIRE do
One do THIN RHIND and BERKSHIRE do
Three do BEDFORD and BERKSHIRE do
—ALSO—

15 pair White India Turkeys and Westphalia Geese
oc. 16.